Subscriptions are not taken for a less period than six months.

EATES OF ADVERTISING.—One Dollar per square of one inch for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents per square for subsequent insertions less than three months. No advertisements counterless than a square.

**Liberal centracts will be made with those wishing a contract for three six or twelve months. Advertisements.

ting.
Obituary Notices sceeding five lines, Tribates
of Respect, and all personal communications or
matters of individual interest, will be charged for
matters of mainfacture and a propagation of the charged for

at advertising rates. Announcements of marriages and deaths, and notices of a religious character, are repectfully solicited, and will be inserted gratis

HAMPTON ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE. It Cannot be Helped and Must be Guided

Gov. Hampton in the North American Revision. In discussing the question upon which my views are asked, the limits prescribed me in the invitation prevent anything more than a mere statement of opinion. Even were this otherwise, my present condition forbids me to enter into any extended or elaborate argument. Mine must be, therefore, simply a presentation in crude form of the views I entertain, and have entertained for some years, upon the grave questions submitted for consideration. I shall endeavor to write in a spirit free from all partisanship or sectionalism, with the sole purpose of promoting the cause of truth and the welfare of the whole country.

The first question is "Should the part of the work of the work of the welfare of the whole country.

promoting the cause of truth and the welfare of the whole country.

The first question is, "Should the negro be disfranchised?" There has been much agitation of this subject recently -chiefly at the North-and many wh have hitherto been the most earnest advocates of negro suffrage begin to think that the bestowal of this privilege upon him has resulted in failure. Those who thus think suppose that the withdrawal of the right of suffrage would at once restore the ancient and normal condition of things in the country; would re-estab-lish friendly relations between the races of the South; and in so far as it would diminish representation would lessen the influence of that section in national affairs. The latter argument, I regret to see, has had most weight with a large naturally desires to assist in the estab class, though it is inconsistent with a true and catholic patriotism—a patriotism which looks to the good of the whole republic, and not to that of a limited

But, whatever may be the motives of those who desire the disfranchisement of the negro, the accomplishment of such a result has been rendered impossible by the action of the National and State gov ernments. Great and startling as have been the political mutations of the last few years, the disfranchisement of the negro at this or any subsequent period avoild be more surprising than any po-litical event in our past history. The question, therefore, does not belong to practical politics, and is a mere specula-tive one. Considering it in the latter aspect, I do not hesitate to answer in the negative. Whatever may have been the policy of conferring the right of voting upon the negro, ignorant and incompe tent as he was to comprehend the high responsibility thrust upon him, and whatever may have been the reasons which dictated this dangerous experi-ment, the deed has been done and it is irrevocable. It is now the part of true statesmanship to give it as far as possible that direction which will be most benefi-

cial or least hurtful to the body politic How is this to be accomplished? My-answer would be, by educating the negro until he comprehends the duties and responsibility of citizenship. By "education" I do not mean the mere term in its broadest sense. The posses-sion of the rudiments of education—the mere mental training that this impliesmere mental training that this implies—
so far from being always beneficial to its
possessor is often harmful. Many of our
lately enfranchised citizens make the
first use of their newly acquired ability
to read and write by committing forgery,
and here at least they have manifested a
wonderful aptitude. By educating them
I mean that their moral nature should be cultivated pari passu, with their in-tellect. This moral education is of far one. A man is not necessarily a better citizen because he can read and write nor does the possession of these acquire-ments make him, as a matter of course, charge the duties of citizenship. I doubt whether the citizens of that State which makes its boast that more of its people can read and write than in any other government are equal in art, in and in statesmanship, to the Athenians in their palmiest days, who were withaccomplishments, the most intelligent and critical of political con-

stituencies.

As the stability of our institutions depends on the intelligence and virtue of our citizens, it is the duty of every patriot to promote the cause of true educa Especially is this the case with regard to that unfortunate people who after centuries of servitude, denly called to exercise the highest duties of freemen. They came to the dis-charge of these duties utterly ignorant, with the prejudices and habits and the evils inculcated by a life of slaverymerely children of a larger growth, and, like all children, full of credulity. It is not to be wondered at, then, that they designing men who flocked to the South when she was prostrate. But, in spite of the evil advice they have so constantly received, they have on the whole behaved better than any other people simi larly situated would have done, and the whites of the South have no reason to cherish any ill-will toward the blacks; nor do they; and the time is rapidly ap when the colored people proaching when the colored people will find their best friends among the thoughtful and considerate whites of the South —a class by no means small at present, and which is growing larger and stronger every hour. But this digression leads me from the discussion of the question under consideration; and my purpose, as declared at the outset, was only to state my opinions, not to enter into argument to establish them.

it followed as a logical consequence, un der the theory of our institutions, that From the remarks already made, my answer to the first question submitted is easily anticipated: It would be almost impossible to disfranchise the negro, and, if possible, it would not be carried into effect. The South does not desire to see this done, and without her aid it can never be accomplished. The negro contributes not only to the wealth of the South, but to her political power, and and partisan misconceptions, would enshe is indisposed to deprive herself of any of her advantages. As the negro becomes more intelligent,

he naturally allies himself with the more conservative of the whites, for his obs avation and experience both show him that his interests are identified with those

of the white race here.

This is the inevitable tendency cession, headed by a band of unschooled things as they now stand at the South, and no extraneous pressure can change a result which is as sure and fixed as any

other natural law.

The opinions which are announced ed. "What is this ?" above have not been hastily formed or guide. "It is half of a marriage procesonly recently entertained. They are the sion," was the response, "and if you want of your expect of year earlier of year earli result of very earnest and long reflection, and as an evidence of this it may not be bridegroom." And sure enough—"Lo improper, even at the risk of appearing at midnight the bridegroom cometh" to touch too closely on personal matters, to state the position that I have occupied to a large audience of negroes upon and I gave to them the same ad-In 1867 in the city of Co-

AMPESIN



BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

borne in mind that at the time this was

of the Republican party had taken de-

one some of the most prominent leaders

cided ground against giving the right of suffrage to the negro. It is unnecessary to give all the reasons that induced me

to take this course; it is sufficient to say that I fully realized that when a man

had been made a citizen of the United States he could not be debarred the right

of voting on account of his color. Such

exclusion would be opposed to the entire

theory of republican institutions, and I

they had the right of regulating the elec-

tive franchise, prescribed the qualifica-

ernment would intervene, and we should

have universal suffrage forced upon us.

themselves for the attainment and exer-

the limited number who would have pro-

duced no confusion in the machinery of

the State governments, and the relation between the two races would have been

friendly and harmonious; but the course

that I recommended was not adopted, and we of the South have been subjected

to all the humiliation and crime brought

about by reconstruction. As the negro is now acquiring education and property, he is becoming more conservative, and

lishment and maintenance of good gov

ernment and home rule. I have endear

to teach him here how to use the vote for

his own good, and the benefit of the po-litical society in which he lives and with

which his future prosperity is identified.

The result has been shown in the last

two general elections in this State, where

their white friends; and if any doubt is entertained of the sincerity of these vo-

ters, and any imparial visitor from the North will take the pains to inquire throughout the State, I will venture the

assertion that in every locality he will find as earnest, as active and as consis-

tent Democrats among the colored peo-

ple as among the whites, and these col

ored Democrats are generally among the

Under these circumstances, as the

us in the first instance, when universal suffrage was given to him while he was

The second question to which my at-

ention has been invited is. "Ought the

negro to have been enfranchised?" It

may seem inconsistent with the views I

have expressed in the first part of this

article to say that I do not think he should have been enfranchised at the time and in the manner in which it was

done. My first objection is, that the mode that was pursued, if not directly

unconstitutional, was certainly extra-constitutional, and I am utterly opposed

by the people without rebuke, we may be sure that we have entered upon that

ment in power which countenances in

My next objection to conferring suf-

frage on the negro, immediately upon his emancipation, that he was totally in-

competent to exercise or even to under

stand the rights conferred upon him.

The injection of such a mass of ignorant and untrained voters into the body poli-tic was the most perilous strain to which

our institutions have ever been subjected,

and the danger arising from this experi-ment has not yet passed. It was a crime

against the whites of the South to dis-

franchise them in large part while en-franchising the negro, and thus practically

placing all the rights of the former at

the mercy of newly emancipated slaves.
All these difficulties might have been

avoided had partial suffrage been adop-

between the two races been allowed to

adjust themselves by the unimpeded ac

tion of natural laws. This course would have been infinitely better for the negro

himself; as it would gradually have

trained the exercise of the rights of free-

men, and would have prevented that an-

tagonism between the two races which

has resulted, in so many instances, to the

Those who assert that the negro should

tated to declare that the Indian, the na-

tive freemen of America, and the Chi-

nese, who have sought our shores in such

these views, and the advocates of negro

enfranchisement should be called on to

show why the privilege should be grant-

and yet denied to men who have always

been free and who possess more intelli-

he must become a voter. My objection to his enfranchisement, therefore, is con-

ined to the time when and the mode in

I have answered these questions with

entire frankness, in the hope that such a

iscussion, free from political acrimony

ourage the calm and conscientious con-

A MIDNIGHT SCENE IN JERSUALEM

-One evening, while strolling about Jerusalem, I met a strange-looking pro-

WADE HAMPTON.

sideration of the whole subject.

ted in the first instance, and the relation

yet utterly unprepared to exercise it.

more intelligent of their race.

thousands of negroes have voted

foresaw that, unless the States,

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1879.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE SOUTH. Synopsis of the Supply Bill. Its Present Condition as Described by a Northern Man.

New York Star.

Upon the arrival in this city of Colonel Julian Allen, of Statesville, N. C., on Thursday last, a number of business men met in the Produce Exchange and deci-ded to ask the views of the distinguished visitor upon Southern topics. The Colo-nel was agreeably surprised to find the while following letter awaiting him at his hotel on Friday morning: NEW YORK, February 13, 1879.

Colonel Julian Allen: DEAR SIR-Will you permit us to ask you your impressions as to the condition of the South? We desire especially to be informed with reference to the security of property invested by Northern men in the South, and the protection of of the colored people to vote at once, and this would have been an inducement to the rest of the race to endeavor to qualify is considerable controversy among Notrhis considerable controversy among Notrh-ern men as to the present disposition of cise of this privilege by securing the Southerners upon these questions. Your necessary education. The admission of the limited number who would have prothing which you may say the greatest weight, and we avail ourselves of the opportunity during your visit here to ask of you as full a statement of your experience in the South as your time and inclination will permit you to give. respect your obedient servants,

E. T BACKHOUSE President Kings County Fire Ins. Co. EDMUND BRIGGS. President Williamsburg Fire Ins. Co. JNO. H. BAKER, President Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co.

A. C. Davis, Attorney at Law, New York. R. K. COOKE,

N. COTHREN,
Attorney at Law, New York.
The following reply of Col. Allen speaks for itself:

New York, February 15, 1879.

Hon. E. T. Backhouse and others:

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 13th me an opportunity of saying a word on behalf of the restoration of confidence and kindly relations between the Saying a word on preme Court reports. \$1 600 and the North-an event which has been so long, so needlessly, and I think I may say so unjustly retarded and restrained by a grievous misconception in the minds of

nany Northern men. Left Brooklyn three years ago to take negro is endeavoring very generally to qualify himself for the duties of citizen-ship, the wrong of disfranchising him would be as great as that inflicted upon up my permanent residence in North Car-olina, and have since resided at Statesville, in that State. I have during that time become well acquainted with the social, political and financial condition of North Carolina, and I know that there is nothing in the history of that State during the time that I have resided there which can justify or in any manner ex-cuse hostile or unkindly feeling on the part of any Northern man. North Caro-lina is a State of extraordinary resources, peopled by as noble and patriotic men a can be found in the Union. There is an excellent State government, the laws are faithfully and impartially administered, and all classes are fully protected in their civil rights. There is scarcely a trace of ill-feeling noticeable between the whites and the blacks. Northern men who settle there are met with that warm cordiality and hospitality which has always

to any violation, direct or indirect, of that instrument. Whenever a political party thinks it is necessary, in order to secure its supremacy, to act outside of the Constitution, and this is permitted characterized the people of the South.

I assure you that Northern men and Northern capital are equally protected with Southern men and Southern capital, downward plane which every previous republic has travelled to destruction. and I may add that it will be difficult to For civil contingent fund, \$5,000. find a more promising field for the em-The cally hope of maintaining our insti-tutions in their integrity is by a strict prise. The State is rapidly recovering from the disastrous effects of the war, obser ince of the Constitution, and no party hould be allowed to remain a moand those familiar with her present condition and resources are unanimous in any manner any violation of its sacred n era of unexampled thrift and prosper-

While residing in North Carolina, I have visited many other portions of the South, and have taken pains to study the condition, not only of the people, but of the country in that section of the Union. payment of judgments already recovered on amounts less than one hundred dol-I have been able to ascertain the facts, I believe that what I have said of the condition and disposition of the people of North Carolina applies equally well to the South generally. They are anxious for peace and the restoration of fraternal feeling with the people of the Railroad.

The Easley, Belton and Williamston at the top. Then the scramble down the mountain side commenced, and this North, and are laboring zealously and patriotically to promote the welfare and protect the rights of all their citizens, regardless of past differences.

These statements, of course, apply to the great masses of the people. In the South, as in the North, there are unscrupulous politicians who seek oftentimes to accomplish their ends by unjustifiable or unlawful means, and in like manner the ignorant classes are often victimized the people of the South should no more be held responsible for their action than should the people of the North be stigmahave been enfranchised have not hesi- tized because the same class is found in

all political parties here.

The negroes, uneducated as they are, are unquestionably too often the victims of numbers, should be debarred that right. these designing and treacherous self-con-There seems to be some inconsistency in stituted leaders, and are sorely in need of good heads and good hearts to guide them in the exercise of their recently acto deprive them of their civil rights or to oppress them in any manner. I reiterate that the laws are faithfully and impartially executed, and that life and property are to-day as safe in North Carolina as in any State in the Union, and that the government of the State is as conscientiously and intelligently administerwhich this privilege was conferred upon

ou at my house at Statesville, where you may observe the condition of our affairs for yourselves, and learn how unjust are all the clamors which are raised in North against Southern men, which, whatever may be their purpose, can only result in postponing that return of conand fraternal feeling between the North and the South, so essential to the prosperity and happiness of the whole country. I have the honor to be whole country. I have the honor to be gentlemen, your friend and obedient ser-JULIAN ALLEN.

musicians. At the end of the line a group of men were carrying on their shoulders a rude bower, in which a - Senator Conkling, writing recently to a colored clergyman in New York, maiden of thirteen, deeply veiled, reclinsaid that he "longs for the day, and for I asked of my occations to hasten the day, when in America the color of a man's skin will no longer measure his right to a fair day's wages or his right to any other priviin regard to these questions since the close of the war. In 1865, even before I had received my parole. I such a state the marriage having hear and the marriage to establish, and which the constitu-It will be observed, however, that while the stalwart Roscoe is groaning over this had received my parole, I spoke, and by a mutual friend. He raised the veil "color of man's skin" he has never even was the first man at the South who did and exclaimed, "Yes, thank God," and so much as hinted that the large negro "color of man's skin" he has never even population of New York State have any right to be represented in Congress by his friends went home rejoicing. Had changed relations between the two he meant "no," he would have said right to be represented in Congress by and I gave to them the same ad- "Bosh?" and his friends would have men of their own color, or to have any State officers. Mr. Conkling is like his gone home sad. The future of Jerusalem thrills one to think of it, for the brother hypocrites in this respect. Jews are to become united there as the wants the colored man to work, but he is people themselves, I spoke to grandest commonwealth the world ever opposed to giving him offices, and is now ain, and upon that occasion adsum. Already a Jew, Rothschild, owns trying to have him disfranchised.—Louqualified suffrage. It must be the Holy Land.—Parson Newman.

CLIMBING UP VESUVIUS.

The total amount appropriated under The Experience of a Cincinnatian Climbing the Cone of the Volcano this act, to meet the ordinary expenses of the State Government, is \$99,084. A private letter of a Cincinnatian now

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Governor's salary, \$3,500; Governor's Private Secretary, \$1,500; Messenger, \$400; Contingent fund, \$500; Stationery, stamps and printing, \$335. Secretary States salary, \$2,100; clerk, Thus far I have entered into the bow els of the land without impediment.

\$1,500; porter, \$150; contingent fund, \$200; stationery, stamps and printing, Comptroller-General's salary, \$2,100; chief clerk, \$1,500; book keeper, \$1,500; contingent fund, \$200; stationery, books

and stamps, \$319; printing, \$150. State Treasurer's salary, \$2,100; chief clerk, \$1,500; book-keeper, (loan department) \$1,250; general book-keeper, \$1,-250; contingent fund, \$200; stationery, \$290; printing, \$30. Attorney General's salary, \$2,100; clerk, \$1,200; contingent fund, \$200; printing

and stationery, \$130; expenses of litiga-tion, \$3,000, if so much be necessary. Salary of State Superintendent of Edcation, \$2,100; clerk, \$900; contingent fund, \$200; printing and stationery, \$130; printing books and blank forms for use public schools, \$600; traveling expens- an hour's march to the base of the cone es State Board Examiners, \$200; printing amendments to the school law, \$100.

Adjutant and Inspector General's saland exchanging old, \$5,000. State Librarian's salary, \$625; continent fund, \$200; printing, stationery, &c.,

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT. Salary of Chief Justice, \$4,000; As sociate Justices, \$3,500 each; Circuit Court Solicitors, \$1,500 each; Clerk Supreme Court, \$1,000; State Reporter, \$1,000; Librarian, Messenger and other officers appointed by the court, \$1,200;

For the support and maintenance of this department, \$8,000.

TAX DEPARTMENT Salaries County Auditors, \$20,300; for rinting books, &c., for County Auditors and Treasurers, \$2,800. STATE UNIVERSITY.

For insurance on the building, \$1,000; for salary of Librarian, \$500; for repairs pulled away like a donkey. One behind to buildings, \$600.

PENAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. Support of Penitentiary, \$20,000; for building dam and opening canal in Co bunbia, \$11,000; for enlarging hospital and constructing workshops, \$6,000; for sanitary purposes, \$2,000; for completion of main building \$6,000; for salary of Superintendent of Penitentiary, \$1,600; physician of the Penitentiary, \$500; for deficiencies 1878, \$9,752.82. Support of Lungita Asylum \$50,000; salary Superior Supe Lunatic Asylum, \$60,000; salary Super-intendent, \$2,000; protection against fire, \$4,200; for addition to building, \$5,000. Support of Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, \$6,800; for repairs of building, \$2,000, deficience, \$7,000; I. For State, Assembly, \$11,500. For aid to the South | sulphur. Carolina Agricultural Society, \$2,500. \$8,100 for the Court of Claims established at the regular session of the General As- bringing out masses of the molten stuff, clerk per annum, \$1,200; to pay John R. Abney, Esq., for professional services rendered in said court, \$750; for the on amounts less than one hundred dol- by the explosions as masses of the lava lars, \$3,500. Two thousand dollars, to pay the balance due by the Court of Claims, commonly called the Bond Court, for expenses incurred by said Court. intermitten roar, we scrambled with great difficulty and without passing up the 150 feet of tubulation which led out

An informal meeting of the corpora-

the 21st inst. After a full and free interchange of views on the present state in quick time. The smoke is away up and future prospects of the road, it was there, and we are coming down at fifteen unimously resolved to press forward in miles an hour, more or less. The usual means may afforded by a generous and means may afforded by a generous and such strides! The chair bearers accepted we fall into an ordinathe prosecution of the enterprise, as the pace is, however, a rapid walk, but oh enterprising community. The cry of step, and go as fast as any. The base of hard times was not considered a sufficient the cone reached, we fall into an ordinaby demagogues and political tricksters.
But, whether these men be Democratic or Republican politicians, the masses of least and livelier is to push forward all enterprises of a public nature. In this return to Naples to dinner. way, dormant capital will be put afloat, labor will be in demand, a he ne market will be created for farm products, and thus in many ways will the whole com-munity be benefited. Messrs. Bradley, and McFall were in attendance from Pickens, and inspired the meeting by their zealous counsels. It is believed that Pickens C. H. township will furnish the means for the grading of the road from Easley to that point. Two gentleshow why the privilege should be grant-ed to him, the newly emancipated slave, and yet denied to men who have always Provided the road goes by Pickens C. H.

The President of the Corporators, Hon.
R. E. Bowen, was directed to confer with each of the corporators along the proposed ine, to ascertain during the month of March the amount of subscriptions which may be relied upon from each township. If, at the expiration of the month, a sufficient amount has been subscribed to organize under the charter, then he is to call a meeting of the stock holders, as we will track; and one of the competing companies proposes to take part payment in the success of the road is assured .- Williamston Standard

> - The Edison of Hart County, Ga., is John Laird, a boy of 17. He has whittled out the best fiddle in the county, and made himself a photographic apparatus, hose of the traveling artists. The lenses in his camera were taken from an old magic-lantern, and ground upon a common grindstone.

Great Favor.—Among ladies and gentlemen of refinement, Dr. Price's Inique Perfumes are in great favor. universal favorites among all lovers of perfumes. Try Dr. Price's Alista Bouquet—for a handkerchief perfume it is delighful.

In a voring sweetness and unrating, they are taste and freshness of the real fruit is preserved. Ladies that wish something and the preserved in the way of flavoring extracts should purchase Dr. Price's.

In a voring sweetness and unrating they are the contempare centarior Butter and con Having sweetness and durability, they are

in Italy to a friend in this city gives the following account of the ascent of Vessu-

I sit writing in my bedroom in Hotel Nobile, overlooking the Bay of Naples, and have but to look up and gaze out of the window to see Vessuvius cloud of smoke, and a light shining up every few minuets-a veritable burning mountain about seven miles distant.

Yesterday morning I made one of arty of fifteen Americans for the ascent. We took carriage at the hotel, and drove to Recina, at the base of the mountain, where the guides were hired. Then we had additional horses, and so drove to the observatory, which is, I suppose about 1 500 feet above the sea.

At this point, five of the ladies of the party chartered chairs borne by poles on the shoulders of four men to each chair. Some hired donkeys or ponies to go half which is a pile of cinders and lava 1,400 As we came up it scemed feet high. impossible to ascend, having an inclina-tion of 50 degress. It seemed really Adjutant and Inspector General's salary, \$1,500; clerk, \$1,200; contingent fund, \$50; printing, stationery, &c., \$100; salary State armorer, \$500; watchman at salary State armorer, \$500; watchman at and only rested about four times before reaching the summit in an hour and a quarter's climb. I went afoot, and you never saw me in such a state. Oh, dear! but it was hard! Fancy a steep staircase Salary two watchmen of State House, \$800. Salary State House keeper, \$500. ed out of sight with a few feet depth of with the steps chopped away and cover cinders!

How many times I tried to fancy I was half way up? When I thought I was nearing the top I arrived at a little shelter made of blocks of lava, where wine was sold: this was said to be half way. did not believe it then, but thought merely a disgusting joke and an encouragement to drink "wine, which maketh glad the heart of man," and "lacryma christi" at that, but I was not in condition to be made glad, and my heart seemed to be in my throat.

So I went on pausing at every feet of ascent and oftener, until I was disgusted by seeing a stalwart Irishman pass me with three men pulling in front and two pushing behind. An officious Italian, who had long before proffered assistance, at last held toward me his strap again, and I clutched at it, and he thought his chance had come to make a franc and commenced pushing at the small of my back. I found the ascent much easier after that.

When we arrived at the summit, w passed a part of the way around toward the north, and then the head of the col-umn, chair bearers and all, plunged over into a narrow defile between rocks-the path, if it could be called one, being nearer seventy degrees than fifty degrees and into a sickening atmosphere of sulpher fumes which was not only very un comfortable, but quite alarming.

Small eruptions were taking place Asylum, \$6,800; for repairs of building, \$3,100; deficiencies, \$709.61. For State Orphan Asylum, \$500. For Palmetto Orphan House, \$500. For Catawba Indians, \$800. Support of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, \$7,500. For low. We marched, against the protest publishing monthly statements of State and cries of the ladies, to the middle of this Treasurer, \$1,000. For the public print- black pond, the heavens shut out by the ing of the two Houses of the General pall of smoke, our throats husky with

Then the guides commenced with sticks burrowing between the blocks, and sembly for 1877, to wit: For the salary which they used to take impressions of of the Commissioner, \$2,400; for the pennies. I have some of them, but do not intend to go there to get any more.

Glad enough we were to leave the field of lava, reposing on what appeared to be so treacherous a foundation, and saluted tumbled into the gulf, and kept up an was rather amusing. Some went at a run holding themselves well back and tors of this road was held at Easley on digging their heels into the cinders a

Of the view I find no encouragement to speak. Situated in the middle of the lunar shaped bay of Naples, whose capes are terminated by high, rocky islands, Pompeii, Herculaneum Resina, etc., at Castellaman and Sorrento on the left the plains reaching to the snow crowned ges and towns to a distance of forty miles, and so forth and so on.

E. H. K.

A Valuable Suggestion.

streamlet among its native hills. But when it has flowed downward into the early as practicable, at Williamston, for dred brooks, it is a difficult and somethe organization of the company. With times impossible task to arrest the mad "a stitch in time saves nine."

It is easy to arrest the course of the

well. It the system be kept thoroughly housewives have on hand) place cleansed and strengthened, it is almost husband in it, and set him near the invulnerable to disease. When the first of conjugal love; let the fire be pretty symptoms of disease appear, two of Dr. hot, especially let it be clear; above all, Pierce's Purgative Pellets, and a few let the loses of the Golden Medical Discovery, over with affection and subjection; garnto cleanse the blood, will, in almost every instance, arrest the progress of dis- you add kisses and other confections, let ease and expel it from the system. Those them be accompanied with a sufficient who have used them are the loudest in their praise. Their reputation is genuine, depending upon their merits alone

process extracts the subtle flavor from every delicious fruit and aromatic. In his Flavoring Extracts, the characteristic

Governor Simpson issued the following roclamation on Wednesday, 26th of February, last, which explains itself: Whereas the Honorable Wade Hamp ton has resigned the office of the Governor of the State of South Carolina, as ppears by the following communication this day received:

OAKLAND, S. C., Feb. 24, 1879. MY DEAR SIR: In tendering, as I here do, my resignation as Governor of South Carolina, it is proper that I should give the reasons which have caused me to postpone doing so until the present time. When the General Assembly did me the honor to elect me United States Senator, there were some official acts which

it was supposed could be properly dis-charged only by myself. I proposed, therefore, to resume Executive authority for a few days to perform these duties, but my health has never permitted me to do so, and the recent decision of the Supreme Court renders it unnecessary for me to take any action in this matter. I can, therefore, now resign, without any prejudice to the State or any embarrassment to yourself, and in doing so I feel that I commit the Executive authority to one in every way worthy and competent

to wield it. It will always be a source of pride and gratification to me to recall my official connection with yourself and with the other officers of State. We have been in perfect accord on all the great public questions which have agitated the State, and our personal relations have been those of the closest friendship. In severing my connection with them officially, I beg to express my great obligations to them and my earnest wishes for their

prosperity and success.

To the people of South Carolina, who have done me such undeserved honor in the past, who have sustained me with such unfaltering confidence, and who have manifested towards me during my late illness an affection never surpassed I have no words by which adequately to express my gratitude. I can only promise to devote whatever of life and ability God may grant me to their service, only asking them to remember that I have never solicited office at their hands; and if I fail in the new sphere to which they have elevated me, it will be my misfor-tune, not my fault. They have placed me there, and it shall be my earnest effort to prove myself worthy of their confi-Thanking them profoundly for their kindness to me, and invoking on them the choicest blessings of God, I am,

them the choicers, them the choicers, with great regard, Very truly yours, WADE HAMPTON. And whereas by the Constitution of

this State the said office devolved on me William D. Simpson: Now, therefore, I, William D. Simpson, the Governor of the said State, do proclaim that I have this day taken the oath of office as the Governor of the State of South Carolina and entered upon the execution of the duties thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at Columbia, this 26th day of February, A. D. 1879, and in the one hundred and third year of the Independence of the United States of America. W. D. SIMPSON,

By the Governor: R. M. SIMS, Secretary of State.

A Descried Town.

The only ruined town in the United States, as far as we known, and certainly the one which possesses the most singular history is found on the New Jersey coast, hidden among the low wooded hills which stretch back from the beach.

Stopping at a little station on the Cen-tral New Jersey Rail Road, the traveler finds the usual two or three new yellow wooden buildings; but half a mile beyond, in the midst of thick woods he comes upon a deserted, empty town. There are rows of solid'y-built blocks of brick dwellings; there are great foundries, and mills, and churches.

The grass grows knee deep in the treets. Some of the buildings have streets. crumbled into ruin, and are bedded in moss, but the walls of most of them are standing. In the vacant rooms of the unroofed houses, trees, have grown, and rank weeds flaunt gayly, while the American ivy climbs up to the top of gigantic chimneys, which used to belch forth volumes of fire and smoke, and waves its

crimson banner in triumph. Half a dozen laborers' families bave found shelter in the best of the old buildings, but their presence only seems to town is enclosed in a fence, and a rusty gate creaks on its hinges to admit the

curious visitor.

The story told by the superstitious neighbors, to account for iron works in a lonely district where there was neither the foot, we have in view Naples, with ore, fuel, a market, or means of transporits church and castle crowned hills, tation, is that the works were a mere shield for the operations of the pirate, Gibbs, and his gang, who used them as a place of deposit, coming and going in the boats which brought the ore up the inlet to the town. They allege that on the very day, forty years per fortunately gives out and gives lege that on the very day, forty years me a chance to go to bed and get up to ago, when Gibbs was hung, the works closed, and the buildings have stood unused ever since.
Unfortunately for the truth of the ro

mantic story, the town belongs to a very respectable family, whose estate has been in litigation for many years—a sufficient clue, probably to all mysteries.

How TO COOK A HUSBAND.-The first ing done so, the mode of cooking him so torrent of waters. Thus it is with dis- as to make a good dish of him is as follows: then be in condition to push the enter-prise as fast as practicable. Let the cor-porators go to work at once, and get up to each township will make double the amount necessary to organize under the charter, but not more than enough to charter, but not more than enough to secure reflet, but when, through still others keep them in pickle air their carelessness or neglect, is allowed to descure the grading of the road to Picklens. Offers have already been made from reliable companies of the iron for the mothers taught their daughters that good if treated in this way; but they are A pill in on the contrary, very delicious when manroposes to take part payment in time saves not only nine, but offtimes aged as follows: Get a large jar, called Whenever the work commences, an incalculable amount of suffering as the jar of carefulness (which all good the jar of carefulness (which all good housewives have on hand) place your heat be constant, covering him

drawing toward a close, and still Mr. Corbin, of South Carolina, is compelled chamber and contemplate Senator Butler

The Citadel Graduates. The Association of Graduates of the South

VOL. XIV---NO. 34.

Carolina Military Academy metat the Armory of the W. L. I., at 4. 30 P. M., on Saturday, Gen. Johnson Hagood in the chair, and the following members being present: Swift, Inglesby, Strother, Patrick, Thomas, Guerard, Huguenin, Capers, Stoney, E. J. White, Sims, H. W. Gaillard. Coward Description White, S. E. White, Horlbeck, MaGrath, Mew, Anderson, Pickens, Parker, Mazyck, Walker, Dardy, Klinck, Gadsden, Forris, Culbreath, A. T. Simons, Williams, Waring, Pringle, Mathews, also ex-Prof. J. A. Leland.

On motion of A. G. Magrath, Jr., the minutes of the last meeting were confirmed as printed. The report from the corresponding sec-

retary was received as information. Gen. Hagood advised the meeting of the condition of the claim for the restor-ation of the Citadel building, and the payment of a moderate rent for its occu-

Col. J. P. Thomas then introduced the following resolutions. which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The W. L. I. have this year dedicated their celebration of the birthday of Washington to the cause of the South Carolina Military Academy, and have thus given to the State and to the country a new illustration of their public

spirit; be it, therefore,
Resolved, That the graduates of the South Carolina Military Academy desire to place upon record their high appreciation of the interest taken by that an

cient and gallant corps in a cause so dear Resolved, That our thanks and our acknowledgments are hereby tendered to our friends, whose future promises to be

as rich r their past has been in good works. Resolved, That the president of the association be requested to convey these resolutions to the commanding officer of the W. L. I., and that the same be spread upon the minutes of this meeting of the

sociation. On motion of Maj. T. A. Huguenin, it

Resolved, That this association request the priviles of the W. L. I. of publishing the address of their anniversary orator to-day, and that the secretary confer with them and carry out this resolution. Gen. Hagood stated that since the last meeting of the association of the Old Citadel flag which was then placed in Col. Thomas's custody had been turned over by Col. Thomas to him, he being chairman of the board of visitors as well as presiden of this association.
On motiton of F. L. Parker, it was

Resolved, That the flag presented to the Citadel Cadets by the W. L. I. being the property of this association—and having een transferred to the chairman of the board of visitors appointed since our last meeting, be retained in his custody until called for by this association. On motion of Col. C. I. Walker, it was

Resolved, That the treasurer assess such proportion of the annual dues of the current year as may be needed for the expenses of the association. On motion of Rev. Ellison Capers, it

Resolved, That Messrs. Jas. L. Coker W. R. Jones, Geo. Robertson and J. W. Norwood be elected associate members, and that the secretary notify them of their election.

By request, the secretary called the roll of graduates to gain information of

their addresses, &c.
During which, Col. J. P. Thomas announced the death of T. J. Arnold. On the motion of Col. C. S. Gadsden,

it was

Resolved, That the historical sketch of the South Carolina Military Academy, written by Col. J. P. Thomas, be published on the plan suggested at the last meeting, and that the association pay any deficiencies in the expense of the

The association then adjourned, after singing "Auld Lang Syne,"

Fifty Per Cent. Above Par.

The extract below tells in stronger lan guage than we can command how the toil-ing farmers have contributed to the princewealth of the officers and ly wealth of the omeers and holders of the phosphate monopolies. The paragraph occurs in the local col lumns of the Charleston News and Courier in a notice of an advertisement of "The Atlantic Company was organized

early, with a paid up capital of \$200,000. An admirable site was chosen, and the company succeeded in competing successfully with Northern factors, while annually reducing the selling price of its manufactures. The Atlantic Phosphate Company has in the past six years averaged over 20 per cent. dividends to the stockholders, and accumulated a commercial capital which shows on the books of the company that each share is worth over 50 per cent, more than its par val-ue. This arises from the ability with which it has been managed, and the securing at once of ample cash capital." There are few investments that have for the past six years averaged 20 per half that amount. Many who have

ed in killing the tarantula .- Texas Correspodence of the Atlanta Constitution. worked hard to pay for fertilizers from year to year, are poorer now than they were when they began six years ago. WOUND .- Gen. Jubal A. Early contributes to the Southern Historical Society Yet to resist the exobitant demands of these exacting taskmasters who have papers, an elaborate article on the wounconspired to enrich themselves at the cost of the farmer is in the language of our Charleston contempoary, to follow the leadership of Kearney and B. F. Butler, and to become the "enemies of order, decency and peace."

The Stono Company offers thirty shares How to Cook a Husband.—The first of stock for sale. This company from thing to be done is to catch him. Havments, and the want of a paid up capital more fortunate Atlantic. Notwithstandwith the increased price for phosphates effort to hurry forward the troops,

here is the notice:
"The Stono Phosphate Company was tral wharf lost the company about \$27,-000. After the site on which the works now stand was purchased, delays occurred which caused the company heavy losses, not only of money, but most valuable time. It has taken them several years to recover from these early misforthe capital of the company intact, and tal over and above the capital paid in of about \$90,000. This ought to be very encouraging to the stockholders who

LEGAL ADVERTISING.—We are compelled so require cash payments for advertising ordered by Executors, Administrators and other fiduciaries and herewith append the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the money comes with the order:

Citations, two insertions, - - 83.00
Estate Notices, three insertions, - 2.06
Final Settlements, five insertions - 3.09
TO CORRESPONDENTS—In order to receive attention, communications must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned, unless the

by the true name and address of the writer. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned, unless the necessary stamps are furnished to repay the postage thereon.

33" We are not responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.

All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligencer," and all checks, drafts, money orders, &c., should be made payable to the order of E. B. MURRAY & CO., Anderson, S. C.

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

A Story That May be Full of Interest in

The battle of Shiloh was fought on the of that mouth, with a party of Federal officers, I was visiting the field, and a short distance in advance of where the main action had been fought, in an open space, which had escaped the flames that had swept over a portion of the ground we discovered a dead fair-headed South-ern soldier apparently not more than eighteen years of age, his clothing consisting of a loose jacket, a blouze aud pants of plain homespun material, either gray or brown, and a slouched hat. He lay upon his back, his right arm exten-ded out toward hissmoked-stained musket, which his powder-blackened lips, and the nearly empty cartridge-box, were mute evidences that he had faithfully done his duty as a soldier. The trunk of a tree about eighteen inches in diameter, which had been severed by a cannon shot, lay directly across his legs immediately be-low the knee, holding him firmly to the ground. This had evidently occurred after death, as there was no indication of

a struggle or of suffering.

One of the party observing something protruding from the dead soldier's blouse protruding from the dead soldier's blouse above the belt, stopped and drew fourth a knit blue yarn mitten, on the wrist of which was embroided in yellow yarn the name, "W. Hall." The mitten was laid back upon his breast and we passed on. As I reached the fringes of undergrowth that hemmed in the small open space in the timber, I turned to take a last look at the silent sleeper, and the scene was an impressive one and the scene was an impreessive on That calm young face turned up to the bright sunlight, the auburn culrs lying in confusion around his head, with the background of shrubbery, now green with the coming spring, presented a said quiet picture—such a peaceful contrast with the dread surroudings of the burned, blackened bodies of men and horses, shattered trees, broken artillery carriages and equipments—an oasis, as it were, amid the wreck of battle that, after a lapse of sixteen years, it has remained vividly before me. Perhaps through your pa-per this may reach the notice of some of

the friends of the person named.

Although I cannot recollect that there was anything on the body to indicate the regiment to which "W. Hall" belonged, the impression left upon my mind is that he was from Mississippi. He was doubtless somebody's darling, who, equip-ped by loving hands, and followed by a mother's blessing, went forth to the wars, to be thenceforth numbered among the "unreturning brave."

FIGHTING A TARANTULA.-Texas

natural history is not without novelties

for the scientific or the curious readers

H. HAYMOND.

of more northern climes. Among them is a horned frog, which inhabits the prairies west of the Trinity; from the tip of the broad nose arises a cimeter-like horn, sharp as a knife point, and on which, if you happen to step with the naked foot, in a puddle of water a painful wound is received. Not infrequently has the otherwise harmless little animal been forwarded to Northern museums as a curiosity. But it isn't equal to another Texas creature—the tarantula. He is the desperado of the spider family; frequently attains the size of the hand, and with its great, glaring, black eyes and frightful claws, seldom fails to present an appearance so formidable that a sensitive lady, even if used to seeing the tarantula, will scream at the sight. The tarantula is, in fact, only a big spider, and usually makes his home in the open prairie, dwelling with his family in a nest concealed beneath the tall grass If you tackle him in his retreat you will very soon repent your temerity, for he springs at you like a tiger, jumping to an astonishing height-sometimes three or four feet. He is one of the most poisonous of the family of the arachnæ, and his bite is said to be more fatal than that of the rattle-nake. In a settlment called Grapevine Prairie, near Fort Worth, some time ago, the son of a farmer named Featherstone was one day occupied gathering rocks on the roadside. Upon overturning a large flat rock he was suddenly confronted by a large tarantula the size of a man't hand, snugly ensconced in his nest along with a number of young tarantulas. The big one was yellow and black striped, and displayed the same inimitable colors that nature bestows upon the "beautiful snake." Seizing a good stick, Master Featherstone attacked the enemy in his stronghold, and was met with an unexpected resistance. He succeeded in breaking off one leg, or rather claw, of the devil-fish of dry land; but the tarantula, enraged, sprang upon the aggressor, and quick as thought, with his great black eyes glittering with fiendish ferocity, fastened himself on the boy's hand and arm. Before he could be dislodge the tarantula had inflicted two probably fatal bites on the hand and arm, both of which subsequently swelled to three times their natural lent is the poison of this desperado of the prairies. The boy, however, succeed-

ding of Stonewall Jackson, which will be read with painful interest by every ex-Confederate, It includes a los plainly written narrative by Capt. R. E. Wilbourn, of Mississippi, who was the only officer actually with Gen. Jackson This company from words of Gen. Early: "His account of the whole affair shows how very errone ous are generally received accounts; and to begin with, has not fared so well as the | it now appears that instead of riding to the front to reconnoiter the enemy ing these disasters, however, the Stono is | then imprudently galloping back toward still in a healthy financial condition, and his own lines, Gen. Jackson was slowly the idea is held out in the notice that riding to the front, while making every the stock holders will soon reap a rich he was fired on by a portion of his own harvest in dividends, which have only men on the right (south) of the road, been delayed by the poor management of and obliquely from the rear, and that the company's affairs in the past. But then the horses of his party that were not shot down, wheeled to the left, and he galloped into the woods on the left to Atlantic, but the capital stock of \$170,000 was not paid up as promptly; the speculative idea of placing the factory on Central Education and the contract of the was fired upon by another body of troops on the north side of the road." It was by this last fire that Gen. Jackson was wounded. One ball struck him in the left arm two inches below the shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chiefartery; a second passed through the same arm etween the elbow and the wrist, makmaking its exit through the hand, and a tunes, but we are informed that the works of the Stono Company are in good order, through broke two of the bones. All the circumstances surrounding the that by allowing the profits to accumuling, as well as those immediately pre-late they now have a commercial capigraphic distinctness and picturesque detail, and Gen. Early's articles, although apparently intended only as a reply to some erroneous statement of

Revere, in his book entitled "Keel and

Saddle," is really a most valuable contri-

bution to the history of the war.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S DEATH